

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

severity of the impact based on a medical analysis. I don't do that. So I was not allowed to testify in kinematics, which, again, is a specific discipline within accident reconstruction taught by Northwestern.

O. Fair enough.

You haven't been retained in this case for either occupant -- what was the other word -- kinetics?

- A. Kinematics.
- Q. -- kinematics or as a truck driving expert; is that fair?
- A. That is correct.
- Q. Okay. All right. And in this case, what are you anticipating being tendered an expert in?
  - A. Traffic accident reconstruction.
  - Q. Yes, sir.

And are there any other fields that you do hold yourself out as an expert in?

- A. Well, I have been allowed and recognized by the Court as an expert in rules of the road, which is basically the Highway Regulatory Act. I was a traffic cop for 20 years. And I have been allowed to testify in MUTCD compliance, the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.
- Q. Okay. Any other field you hold yourself out as an expert in?



June 18, 2020 Page 13

### MICHAEL GILLEN

1

2

3

4

6

20

21

22

23

24

- A. No.
  - Q. Okay. Yes, sir.

And, now, the work in this case was limited to the accident that occurred on June 12th of 2018 on I10

- 5 | East; is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. All right. And may we just refer to that as "the accident"?
- 9 A. Sure.
- Q. Okay. And in your work in the last five years, have you had opportunities to work with Mr. Welborn or his firm or his clients?
- 13 A. I have. We've had other cases with Mr. Welborn.
- 14 I don't know...
- 15 Q. More than five?
- 16 A. Within the last five years?
- 17 | Q. Yes, sir.
- 18 A. I wouldn't think so.
- 19 Q. Okay. Yes, sir.
  - All right. Now, I was produced a 26-page report in this matter, and I want to make sure I don't give you the one that I have with my little highlights all over the place. And, actually, it's 27 pages if you count the cover page.
- 25 A. Okay.



1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

so that you can produce a 3D modeling based on that image. We purchased that program after receiving his report, and we have tried to use the same program. We don't find that it's giving reliable results.

- Q. Tell me why.
- A. Well, part of what you have to do in that program is go in and pick known distances so that you can scale the video, so we picked something that was pretty apparent, and that was -- let me show you.

This blob that you see here on the lower left is what the program is representing from the video. We identified the LA Avenue sign, the overhead sign on interstate, and the food sign along the interstate.

- Q. It's the same food sign we were talking about --
- A. I think so.
- Q. -- in Figure 2?
- A. I think so. I'd have to go back and look.

  But the distance between these two signs, and
  there is 850 feet. So we told --
  - Q. Based on the Google image from Figure 1?
- A. Based on the measuring tool, yes, within Google Earth.

If you click on the LA Avenue sign and the overhead sign and the food sign and measure that distance, you'll get 850 feet.



1

2

3

4

5

8

9

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

to calculate the speed of the camera.

- Q. So did you attempt to do that, blocking out the hood of the tractor/trailer and other traffic?
  - A. We did.
  - O. Okay. And did that change the results?
- A. No. We're still getting this skewed result here of 366 when it should have been 550.

So I don't know that the program's really intended to do what's being attempted to do with the program, number one.

And if you compare Arrington's report with his calculated ending speed of whatever it was, 20 --

- Q. Right under 22, I think.
- 14 A. Okay.
  - -- 22 miles per hour for the truck, and it says
    31.4 for 18-wheeler versus the 35 that the GPS is
    showing. I understand that the GPS refreshes its
    display about every second, but even accepting his 31.4,
    Arrington has said that the truck, based on this
    program, this --
    - Q. The tractor/trailer?
    - A. I'm sorry. Yes, the tractor/trailer.
- 23 -- the tractor/trailer is braking at a rate of .2
  24 to .3. We know that's not true. And we know that's not
  25 true because if you accept Arrington's ending speed at



1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

- to .3 braking, this collision would not have occurred.
  - Q. Okay. I think you mentioned that when we were over there at the things as well.
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. So any other disagreements or conflicts with Mr. Arrington's report other than what we've already discussed?
  - A. Well, I'm questioning the use of this program to do what he tried to do with it. He seemed to have gone to extremes to try to disprove the display on the GPS Garmin system. I found it interesting that some of the values he did not report. He's reported a ending speed, impact speed from the tractor/trailer, Mr. Jefferson's vehicle, of 31.4, but what was his starting speed? If the GPS is wrong at the beginning, what is the GPS -- the actual GPS speed in the beginning?

He's gone through the extremes of calculating and trying to verify a time value versus the 9.5 seconds that the screen displays. He says it's 9.689 seconds, we'll call it 9.7 seconds. Well, kind of so what. Again, you and I can't count that fast, two-tenths of a second. But what is the speed of the truck and what is the distance that the truck is away when it begins braking using the Jake Brakes that are detectable in the audio of the video?



1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

to match that speed, the braking rate that Jefferson needs to apply is only .19 versus .2 as normal. And it just follows the table down.

This second column represents the speed of the dump truck that needs to be matched by Jefferson. If it's 25, applies a .18; if it's 30, applies a .16; 35, applies a .153.

MS. BASH: Yes, sir. Okay. Thank you very much.

Let's mark this -- what's our next one? We attached -- I went through the order that you talked about them, and the only one we did not talk about, Mike, is the "Braking Time Distance," and we'll talk about that in just a second. Let me go ahead and get this added and then...

# BY MS. BASH:

- Q. Let's look at the photos on Page 18 of your report. The top one is -- you have the "Trucks Use Right Lane Only" on that one.
  - A. Right.
- Q. Now, the bottom one, Figure 21, is a Google Street view of that; is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Is it a fair statement that using Figure 20, the sign that you're saying "Trucks Use Right Lane Only,"



June 18, 2020 Page 98

### MICHAEL GILLEN

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

21

22

23

24

25

that's based on the LDOT plan or traffic control plan on what that says, you can't actually read that sign from the video still; is that fair?

A. No. I think there's such a limited window of opportunity to even see that sign in the video, chances are Mr. Jefferson may not have even seen it. But, to me, it's insignificant because there is a state statute within the Highway Regulatory Act Title 32 that requires traffic to stay out of the left lane unless you're passing.

We know, based on the video, at the start of the dash cam, Jefferson is just kind of hanging out in the left lane the duration of this video. An 18-wheeler ahead of him, the flatbed that shows up in this Figure 20, at one point was in the same lane as Jefferson. That 18-wheeler returned to the right-hand lane, but, instead, Jefferson stays in the left lane.

- Q. What's the statute you're citing?
- A. I don't recall the statute number.
- Q. I'm sorry. I thought you just said it.
  - A. No. It's in Title 32.
    - Q. Okay.
  - A. Which is Louisiana State Revised Statute Title 32 of the Highway Regulatory Act.
    - Q. Now, do you plan to offer testimony at trial that



Baton Rouge, LA

225.751.0732 225.752.7308 FAX